

§ 1316.52 Presiding officer.

A presiding officer, designated by the Administrator, shall preside over all hearings. The functions of the presiding officer shall commence upon his designation and terminate upon the certification of the record to the Administrator. The presiding officer shall have the duty to conduct a fair hearing, to take all necessary action to avoid delay, and to maintain order. He shall have all powers necessary to these ends, including (but not limited to) the power to:

(a) Arrange and change the date, time, and place of hearings (other than the time and place prescribed in § 1301.60) and prehearing conferences and issue notice thereof.

(b) Hold conferences to settle, simplify, or determine the issues in a hearing, or to consider other matters that may aid in the expeditious disposition of the hearing.

(c) Require parties to state their position in writing with respect to the various issues in the hearing and to exchange such statements with all other parties.

(d) Sign and issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and materials to the extent necessary to conduct administrative hearings pending before him.

(e) Examine witnesses and direct witnesses to testify.

(f) Receive, rule on, exclude, or limit evidence.

(g) Rule on procedural items pending before him.

(h) Take any action permitted to the presiding officer as authorized by this part or by the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551-559).

[36 FR 7820, Apr. 24, 1971. Redesignated at 38 FR 26609, Sept. 24, 1973, and amended at 42 FR 57457, Nov. 3, 1977]

§ 1316.53 Time and place of hearing.

The hearing will commence at the place and time designated in the notice of hearing published in the FEDERAL REGISTER but thereafter it may be moved to a different place and may be continued from day to day or recessed to a later day without notice other

than announcement thereof by the presiding officer at the hearing.

§ 1316.54 Prehearing conference.

The presiding officer on his own motion, or on the motion of any party for good cause shown, may direct all parties to appear at a specified time and place for a conference for:

(a) The simplification of the issues.

(b) The possibility of obtaining stipulations, admission of facts, and documents.

(c) The possibility of limiting the number of expert witnesses.

(d) The identification and, if practicable, the scheduling of all witnesses to be called.

(e) The advance submission at the prehearing conference of all documentary evidence and affidavits to be marked for identification.

(f) Such other matters as may aid in the expeditious disposition of the hearing.

§ 1316.55 Prehearing ruling.

The presiding officer may have the prehearing conference reported verbatim and shall make a ruling reciting the action taken at the conference, the agreements made by the parties, the schedule of witnesses, and a statement of the issues for hearing. Such ruling shall control the subsequent course of the hearing unless modified by a subsequent ruling.

§ 1316.56 Burden of proof.

At any hearing, the proponent for the issuance, amendment, or repeal of any rule shall have the burden of proof.

§ 1316.57 Submission of documentary evidence and affidavits and identification of witnesses subsequent to prehearing conference.

All documentary evidence and affidavits not submitted and all witnesses not identified at the prehearing conference shall be submitted or identified to the presiding officer as soon as possible, with a showing that the offering party had good cause for failing to so submit or identify at the prehearing conference. If the presiding officer determines that good cause does exist, the documents or affidavits shall be submitted or witnesses identified to all